

BUSH NOMINATIONS RETURNED BY THE DEMOCRAT-CONTROLLED SENATE IN 1992 AT THE CLOSE OF THE 102D CONGRESS—Continued

Nominee	Court
Paul L. Schechtman .....	Southern District of New York.
Percy Anderson .....	Central District of California.
Lawrence O. Davis .....	Eastern District of Missouri.
Andrew S. Hanen .....	Southern District of Texas.
Russell T. Lloyd .....	Southern District of Texas.
John F. Walter .....	Central District of California.
Gene E. Voigts .....	Western District of Missouri.
Manuel H. Quintana .....	Southern District of New York.
Charles A. Banks .....	Eastern District of Arizona.
Robert D. Hunter .....	Northern District of Alabama.
Maureen E. Mahoney .....	Eastern District of Virginia.
James S. Mitchell .....	Nebraska.
Ronald B. Leighton .....	Western District of Washington.
William D. Quarles .....	Maryland.
James A. McIntyre .....	Southern District of California.
Leonard E. Davis .....	Eastern District of Texas.
J. Douglas Drushal .....	Northern District of Ohio.
C. Christopher Hagy .....	Northern District of Georgia.
Louis J. Leonatti .....	Eastern District of Missouri.
James J. McMahon .....	Northern District of Ohio.
Katharine J. Armentrout .....	Maryland.
Larry R. Hicks .....	Nevada.
Richard Conway Casey .....	Southern District of New York.
R. Edgar Campbell .....	Middle District of Georgia.
Joanna Seybert .....	Eastern District of New York.
Robert W. Kostelka .....	Western District of Louisiana.
Richard E. Dorr .....	Western District of Missouri.
James H. Payne .....	Oklahoma.
Walter B. Prince .....	Massachusetts.
George A. O'Toole, Jr. ....	Massachusetts.
William P. Dimitrouleas .....	Southern District of Florida.
Henry W. Saad .....	Eastern District of Michigan.

Mr. HATCH. I would note that the Reagan and Bush nominations that Senate Democrats allowed to expire included the nominations of minorities and women, such as Lillian BeVier, Frederico Moreno and Judy Hope.

I do not have any personal objection to the judicial nominees who my Democratic colleagues have spoken about over the last few weeks. I am sure that they are all fine people. Similarly, I do not think that my Democratic colleagues had any personal objections to the 53 judicial nominees whose nominations expired in 1992, at the end of the Bush presidency.

Many of the Republican nominees whose confirmations were blocked by the Democrats have gone on to great careers both in public service and the private sector. Senator JEFF SESSIONS, Governor Frank Keating and Washington attorney John Roberts are just a few examples that come to mind.

I know that it is small comfort to the individuals whose nominations are pending, but the fact of the matter is that inevitably some nominations will expire when the Congress adjourns. It happens every two years. I personally believe that Senate Republicans should get some credit for keeping the number of vacancies that will die at the end of this Congress relatively low. As things now stand, 13 fewer nominations will expire at the end of this year than expired at the end of the Bush Presidency.

#### HAWAII'S PREPAREDNESS FOR A WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION TERRORIST INCIDENT

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to commend the joint efforts of the federal Department of Health and Human Services, HHS, the Honolulu Emer-

gency Services Department, and Hawaii's Department of Health, and National Guard for establishing one of the Nation's premier weapons of mass destruction, WMD, containment, mitigation and response capabilities. As the ranking member of the Governmental Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services, I follow Federal terrorism defense programs closely, especially those that affect Hawaii.

Terrorism, particularly the threat of domestic terrorism, remains at the forefront of concern for all of us. Although it has been 7 years since the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center and 5 years since the destruction of the Oklahoma City Federal Building, these unspeakable atrocities left an indelible mark in the hearts of all Americans. In the intervening years, the threat of terrorism has become more pronounced. The National Commission on Terrorism recently concluded that "... international terrorism poses an increasingly dangerous and difficult threat to America—today's terrorists seek to inflict mass casualties, and they are attempting to do so both overseas and on American soil. This was underscored by the December 1999 arrests in Jordan and at the U.S./Canadian border of foreign nationals who were allegedly planning to attack crowded millennium celebrations." Fortunately, we have made significant strides in enhancing our defense against and reducing our vulnerabilities to terrorism.

The Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996, Public Law 104-201, Nunn-Lugar-Domenici amendment, authorized a coordinated Federal response to train, equip, and otherwise enhance the capability of Federal, State, and local emergency "first responders," e.g., primarily police, fire, and emergency medical officers, for terrorist incidents involving mass casualties, or nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. Most of our current antiterrorism programs are outgrowths of this landmark legislation.

More than 40 Federal departments, agencies, and bureaus have some role in combating terrorism. The Justice Department, through the FBI, is the lead Federal agency for domestic terrorism and provides on-site emergency law enforcement response to all incidents. However, State and local governments and emergency responders bear the primary responsibility for responding to terrorist incidents, augmented by Federal resources. Therefore, Federal, State, and local coordination and cooperation is critical to ensuring that our population centers are properly safeguarded. I am particularly pleased with terrorism preparedness efforts in Hawaii, which have been hailed by HHS as "exemplary" and "national models."

Two little known, but essential components of the national antiterrorism

program and support to local communities are Civil Support Teams, CSTs, and Metropolitan Medical Response Systems, MMRS.

Hawaii's Civil Support Team is one of 27 Army and Air National Guard CSTs that will be deployed in 26 States by the spring of 2001. Each team consists of 22 members who undergo 15 months of specialized training. Each team is equipped with a mobile analytical lab and a communications facility. Teams would be deployed to assist first responders in the event of a WMD incident. The teams, under the command of a State's governor, provide support to civilian agencies to assess the nature of an attack, provide medical and technical advice, and help coordinate subsequent State and Federal responses. Hawaii's Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team, the 93rd WMD-CST, is a composite Army/Air National Guard Unit, and component of the Hawaii Army National Guard, Headquarters, State Area Command. The team is currently undergoing training at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, and is expected to be fully trained and deployed by May 2001.

In 1997, Honolulu was selected as one of the first 25 cities in the Nation to contract with HHS to develop a Metropolitan Medical Response System and procure essential prophylactic pharmaceuticals and specialized equipment. MMRS are multi-disciplinary medical teams consisting of physicians, nurses, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, and law enforcement officers, who provide initial on-site response and care, provide for safe patient transportation to hospital emergency rooms, provide definitive medical and mental health care to victims of various types of attack, and can prepare patients for onward movement to other regions, should this be required. In August 2000, the HHS expanded Hawaii's MMRS program by directing and funding an assessment of the unique needs of geographically isolated jurisdictions and an evaluation of long-term sustainment of the MMRS. Both studies will serve as national models. This is a further testament of the quality of Hawaii's MMRS program and highly complimentary of the personnel involved in its development.

Fortunately, terrorism involving the use of weapons of mass destruction is likely to remain rare. Nevertheless, as in the case of other low probability/high consequence risks, it remains a very serious and highly complex national concern. The precautionary safeguards we have taken thus far are essential and prudent, but offer no guarantees. We need to remain vigilant and ensure that our antiterrorism and counter terrorism programs continue to be properly funded, adequately maintained, and adjusted to meet the ever evolving threat. The American public demands no less.